

# THU

**THUMB-BAND.** *n. f.* [*thumb* and *band*.] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.  
*Tie thumb-bands of hay round them.* Mortimer.  
**TO THUMB.** *v. n.* To handle awkwardly.  
**THUMBSTAL.** *n. f.* [*thumb* and *stall*.] A thimble.  
**THUMP.** *n. f.* [*thombo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.  
 And blund'ring still with smarting rump,  
 He gave the knight's steed such a thump  
 As made him reel. Hudibras, p. i.  
 Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around  
 Their hollow sides the rattling thumps rebound. Dryden.  
 Their thumps and bruises might turn to account, if they  
 could beat each other into good manners. Addison.  
 The watchman gave to great a thump at my door, that I  
 awaked at the knock. Tatler.  
**TO THUMP.** *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.  
 Those bastard Britons whom our fathers  
 Have in their land beaten, bobb'd, and thump'd. Shakspeare.  
**TO THUMP.** *v. u.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.  
 A stone  
 Levell'd so right, it thump'd upon  
 His manly paunch, with such a force  
 As almost beat him off his horse. Hudibras, p. i.  
**THUMPER.** *n. f.* [from *thump*.] The person or thing that thumps.  
**THUNDER.** *n. f.* [*Donner*, German; *donor*, Saxon; *dunder*, Swedish; *donder*, Dutch; *tonnere*, Fr.]  
 Thunder is a most bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, upwards from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line, or in several right lines, as it were in serpentine tracts, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling. Muschenbroek.  
 2. In popular and poetick language *thunder* is commonly the noise, and lightning the flash; though *thunder* is sometimes taken for both.  
 I do not bid the *thunder* bearer shoot,  
 Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove. Shakspeare.  
 No more, thou *thunder* mallet, flew  
 Thy spite on mortal flies. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.  
 The revenging gods  
 'Gainst paricides all the *thunder* bend, Shakspeare.  
 The *thunder*  
 Wing'd with red lightning and impetuous rage,  
 Perhaps hath spent his shafts, and ceases now  
 To bellow through the vast and boundless deep. Milton.  
 3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence.  
 So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows  
 On either side, that neither mail could hold  
 Ne shield defend the *thunder* of his throws. Spenser.  
 Here will we face this storm of inoffence,  
 Nor fear the noisy *thunder*; let it roll,  
 Then burst, and spend at once its idle rage. Rowe.  
**TO THUNDER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To make thunder.  
 His nature is too noble for the world:  
 He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,  
 Nor Jove for's power to *thunder*. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.  
 2. To make a loud or terrible noise.  
 So soon as some few notable examples had *thundered* a duty  
 into the subjects hearts, he soon shew'd no balence of suspicion. Sidney, b. ii.  
 His dreadful name late through all Spain did *thunder*,  
 And Hercules' two pillars standing near,  
 Did make to quake and fear. Spenser.  
 His dreadful voice no more  
 Would *thunder* in my ears. Milton.  
 Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,  
 Burst o'er the float, and *thunder'd* on his head. Pope.  
**TO THUNDER.** *v. a.*  
 1. To emit with noise and terrour.  
 Oracles *thunder*,  
 Were daily *thunder'd* in our general's ears,  
 That by his daughter's blood we must appease  
 Diana's kindled wrath. Dryden.  
 2. To publish any denunciation or threat.  
 An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an  
 ecclesiastical censure. Ayliffe.  
**THUNDERBOLT.** *n. f.* [*thunder* and *bolt*, as it signifies an arrow.]  
 1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven.  
 If I had a *thunderbolt* in mine eye, I can tell who should  
 down. Shakspeare.  
 Let the lightning of this *thunderbolt*, which hath been so  
 severe a punishment to one, be a terrour to all. K. Charles.  
 My heart does beat,  
 As if 'twere forging *thunderbolts* for Jove. Denham.  
 Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare  
 The Scipio's worthy, those *thunderbolts* of war? Dryden.

# THU

The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar, is Jupiter  
 Pluvius sending down rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aus-  
 relius, and *thunderbolts* on his enemies; which is the greatest  
 confirmation of the story of the Christian legion. Addison.  
 2. Fulmination; denunciation properly ecclesiastical.  
 He feverely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excom-  
 munication. Hakevill on Providence.  
**THUNDERCLAP.** *n. f.* [*thunder* and *clap*.] Explosion of thun-  
 der.  
 The kindly bird that bears Jove's *thunderclap*,  
 One day did scorn the simple scarabee,  
 Proud of his highest service, and good hap,  
 That made all other fowls his thralls to be. Spenser.  
 When some dreadful *thunderclap* is nigh,  
 The winged fire shoots swiftly through the sky;  
 Strikes and consumes ere scarce it does appear,  
 And, by the sudden ill, prevents the fear. Dryden.  
 When suddenly the *thunderclap* was heard,  
 It took us unprepared, and out of guard. Dryden.  
**THUNDERER.** *n. f.* [from *thunder*.] The power that thun-  
 ders.  
 How dare you, ghosts,  
 Accuse the *thunderer*, whose bolt you know,  
 Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts? Shakspeare.  
 Had the old Greeks discover'd your abode,  
 Crete had not been the cradle of their god;  
 On that small island they had look'd with scorn,  
 And in Great Britain thought the *thunderer* born. Waller.  
 When the bold Typhoeus  
 Fore'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,  
 The lesser gods that shar'd his prosperous state,  
 All suffer'd in the exil'd *thunderer's* fate. Dryden.  
**THUNDEROUS.** *adj.* [from *thunder*.] Producing thunder.  
 Look in and see each blissful deity,  
 How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie. Milton.  
**THUNDERSHOWER.** *n. f.* [*thunder* and *shower*.] A rain ac-  
 companied with thunder.  
 The conceit is long in delivering, and at last it comes like  
 a *thunderpower*, full of sulphur and darkness, with a terrible  
 crack. Stillingfleet.  
 In *thunderpowers* the winds and clouds are oftentimes con-  
 trary to one another, especially if hail falls, the sultry wea-  
 ther below directing the wind one way, and the cold above  
 the clouds another. Derham's Physico-Theol.  
**THUNDERSTONE.** *n. f.* [*thunder* and *stone*.] A stone fabulously  
 supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt.  
 Fear no more the lightning flash,  
 Nor th' all-dreaded *thunderstone*. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.  
**TO THUNDERSTRIKE.** *v. a.* [*thunder* and *strike*.] To blast or  
 hurt with lightning.  
 I remained as a man *thunderstricken*, not daring, may not  
 able, to behold that power. Sidney.  
 The overthrown he rais'd, and as a herd  
 Of goats, or timorous flock, together throng'd,  
 Drove them before him *thunderstruck*. Milton.  
 With the voice divine  
 Nigh *thunderstruck*, th' exalted man, to whom  
 Such high attest was giv'n, a while survey'd  
 With wonder. Milton's Par. Reg. b. i.  
 'Tis said that *thunderstruck* Enceladus  
 Lies stretch'd supine. Addison.  
**THURIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*thurifer*, Lat.] Bearing frankincense.  
**THURIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*thuris* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of  
 fuming with incense; the act of burning incense.  
 The several acts of worship which were required to be  
 performed to images are processions, genuflections, *thurifica-  
 tions*, deolutions, and oblations. Stillingfleet.  
**THURSDAY.** *n. f.* [*thorsday*, Danish; from *thor*. *Thor* was  
 the son of Odin, yet in some of the northern parts they wor-  
 shipped the supreme deity under his name, attributing the  
 power over all things, even the inferior deities, to him. Stil-  
 lingfleet.] The fifth day of the week.  
**THUS.** *adv.* [Sax. Saxon.]  
 1. In this manner; in this wife.  
 It cannot be that they who speak *thus*, should *thus* judge.  
 Hooker, b. v.  
 The knight him calling, asked who he was,  
 Who lifting up his head, him answered *thus*. Fa. Qu.  
 I return'd with similar proof enough,  
 With tokens *thus*, and *thus*. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.  
 To be *thus* is nothing;  
 But to be fairly *thus*. Shakspeare's Macbeth.  
 I have sinned against the Lord, and *thus* have I  
 done. Job, viii. 23.  
 That the principle that sets on work these organs, is no-  
 thing else but the modification of matter *thus* or *thus* posited,  
 is false. Judge Hale.  
 Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs  
 In terms becoming majesty to hear:  
 I warn thee *thus*, because I know thy temper  
 Is insolent. Dryden's Den Sebastian.  
 Thus

# THY

*Thus* in the triumphs of soft peace I reign. Dryden.  
 All were attentive to the godlike man,  
 When from his lofty couch he *thus* began. Dryden's En.  
 2. To this degree; to this quantity.  
 A counsellor of state in Spain said to his master, I will tell  
 your majesty *thus* much for your comfort, your majesty hath  
 but two enemies; whereof the one is all the world, and the  
 other your own ministers. Bacon.  
 He said *thus* far extend, *thus* far thy bounds. Milton.  
*Thus* much concerning the first earth, and its production  
 and form. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.  
 No man reasonably pretends to know *thus* much, but he  
 must pretend to know all things. Tillotson's Sermons.  
 This you must do to inherit life; and if you have come  
 up *thus* far, firmly persevere in it. Wake.  
**TO THWACK.** *v. a.* [Sax. Saxon.] To strike with some-  
 thing blunt and heavy; to thresh; to bang; to belabour.  
 He shall not stay;  
 We'll *thwack* him hence with distaffs. Shakspeare.  
 Nick fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had  
 in his hand, that he might *thwack* Lewis with it. Arbuthnot.  
 These long fellows, as lightly as they are, should find  
 their jackets well *thwack'd*. Arbuthnot.  
**THWACK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow.  
 But Talgol first with a hard *thwack*  
 Twice bruist his head, and twice his back. Hudibras.  
 They place several pots of rice, with cudgels in the neigh-  
 bourhood of each pot; the monkeys descend from the trees,  
 take up the arms, and belabour one another with a storm of  
*thwacks*. Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 50.  
**THWART.** *adj.* [Sax. Saxon; *dwars*, Dutch.]  
 1. Transverse; cross to something else.  
 This else to several spheres thou must ascribe,  
 Mov'd contrary with *thwart* obliquities. Milton.  
 2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.  
**TO THWART.** *v. a.*  
 1. To cross; to lie or come cross any thing.  
 Swift as a shooting star  
 In Autumn *thwarts* the night. Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.  
 Yon stream of light, a thousand ways  
 Upward and downward *thwarting* and convolv'd. Thomson.  
 2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene.  
 Some sixteen months and longer might have staid,  
 If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. Shakspeare.  
 Laffer had been  
 The *thwartings* of your dispositions, if  
 You had not shew'd how you were dispos'd  
 Ere they lack'd power to cross you. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.  
 The understanding and will never disagreed; for the pro-  
 posals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other.  
 South's Sermons.  
 The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,  
 Each *thwarting* other made a mingled hour. Dryden.  
 In vain did I the godlike youth deplore,  
 The more I begg'd, they *thwarted* me the more. Addison.  
 Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain,  
 Or *thwart* the fymd of the gods in vain. Pope's Odyssey.  
**TO THWART.** *v. n.* To be opposite.  
 It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition  
 shall find, that shall at all *thwart* with these internal ora-  
 cles. Locke.  
**THWARTINGLY.** *adv.* [from *thwarting*.] Oppositely; with  
 opposition.  
**THY.** *pronoun.* [Sax. Saxon.] Of thee; belonging to thee;  
 relating to thee.  
 Whatever God did say,  
 Is all thy clear and smooth uninterrupted way. Cowley.  
 Th' example of the heav'nly lark,  
 Thy fellow poet Cowley mark. Cowley.  
 These are thy works, parent of good. Milton.  
**THYSELF.** *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *self*.]  
 1. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the  
 verb.  
 Come high or low,  
 Thyself and office dostly shew. Shakspeare, Macbeth.  
 It must and shall be so; content thyself. Shakspeare.  
 2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the  
 nominative.  
 These goods thyself can on thyself bestow. Dryden.  
**THYNE WOOD.** *n. f.* A precious wood.  
 The merchandize of gold and all *thyne wood* are departed  
 from thee. Rev. xviii. 12.  
**THYME.** *n. f.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant.  
 The *thyme* hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf,  
 whose upper-lip is erect, and generally split in two, and the  
 under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup  
 arises the pointal, accompanied by four embryos, which after-  
 ward become to many seeds, inclosed in a husk, which be-  
 fore was the flower-cup; to these marks must be added hard  
 ligneous stalks, and the flowers gathered into heads. Miller.

# TIC

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb  
 The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry *thyme*. Dryden.  
**TIA'RA.** *n. f.* [*tiare*, Fr. *tiara*, Lat.] A dress for the head;  
 a diadem.  
 His back was turn'd, but not his brightness hid;  
 Of beaming sunny rays a golden *tiar*  
 Circled his head. Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.  
 This royal robe, and this *tiara* wore  
 Old Priam, and this golden scepter bore  
 In full assemblies. Dryden's En.  
 A *tiar* wreath'd her head with many a fold,  
 Her waste was circled with a zone of gold. Pope.  
 Fairer the seem'd, distinguish'd from the rest,  
 And better mien disclos'd, as better dress'd:  
 A bright *tiara* round her forehead ty'd,  
 To juster bounds confin'd its rising pride. Prior.  
**TO TICE.** *v. a.* [from *entice*.] To draw; to allure.  
 Lovely enchanting language, sugar-cane,  
 Honey of roses, whither wilt thou tie?  
 Hath some fond lover tie'd thee to thy bane?  
 And wilt thou leave the church, and love a sinner? Herbert.  
**TICK.** *n. f.* [This word seems contracted from *ticket*, a tally  
 on which debts are scored.]  
 1. Score; trust.  
 If thou hast the heart to try't,  
 I'll lend thee back thyself awhile,  
 And once more for that carcase vile  
 Fight upon tick. Hudibras, p. i.  
 When the money is got into hands that have bought all  
 that they have need of, whoever needs any thing else must  
 go on *tick*, or barter for it. Locke.  
 You would see him in the kitchen weighing the beef and  
 butter, paying ready money, that the maids might not run a  
 tick at the market. Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.  
 2. [Tique, Fr. *teck*, Dutch.] The louse of dogs or sheep.  
 Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I  
 might water an ass at it! I had rather be a tick in a sheep,  
 than such a valiant ignorance. Shakspeare, Troil. and Cressida.  
 3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.  
**TO TICK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To run on score.  
 2. To trust; to score.  
 The money went to the lawyers; council went *tick*. Arb.  
**TICKEN.** *n. f.* The same with *tick*. A sort of strong  
 TYCKING. } linen for bedding. Bailey.  
**TICKET.** *n. f.* [*etiquet*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt  
 upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim  
 acknowledged.  
 There should be a paymaster appointed, of special trust,  
 which should pay every man according to his captain's *ticket*,  
 and the account of the clerk of his band. Spenser.  
 In a lottery with one prize, a single *ticket* is only enriched,  
 and the rest are all blanks. Collier on Envy.  
 Let fops or fortune fly which way they will,  
 Disdains all loss of *tickets* or codille. Pope.  
**TO TYCKLE.** *v. a.* [*titillo*, Lat.]  
 1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches.  
 Dissembling courtesy! How fine this tyrant  
 Can tickle where she wounds. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.  
 The mind is moved in great vehemency only by *tickling*  
 some parts of the body. Bacon.  
 There is a sweetness in good verse, which *tickles* even  
 while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him  
 who pleases him against his will. Dryden.  
 It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can  
 tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness. Dryden.  
 2. To please by slight gratifications.  
 Dametas, that of all manners of stile could best conceive  
 of golden eloquence, being withal *tickled* by Musidorus's  
 praises, had his brain so turned, that he became slave to that  
 which he that used to be his servant offered to give him. Sidney.  
 Expectation *tickling* skittish spirits  
 Sets all on hazard. Shakspeare.  
 Such a nature  
 Ticked with good success, disdains the shadow  
 Which it treads on at noon. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.  
 I cannot rule my spleen;  
 My scorn rebels, and *tickles* me within. Dryden.  
 Duncce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd  
 To tickle, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. Dryden.  
 A drunkard, the habitual thirst after his cups, drives to the  
 tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health, and  
 perhaps of the joys of another life, the least of which is such  
 a good as he confesses is far greater than the *tickling* of his  
 palate with a glass of wine. Locke.  
**TO TYCKLE.** *v. n.* To feel titillation.  
 He with secret joy therefore  
 Did tickle inwardly in every vein,  
 And his false heart, fraught with all treason's store,  
 Was fill'd with hope, his purpose to obtain. Shakspeare.  
 TICKLE.